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40. Patrick Link contributed to the research and writing of this section.
41. US Department of Health and Human Services. Mental Health: Culture, Race, and Ethnicity - A Supplement to Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General. Rockville MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Mental Health Services. Retrieved February 2, 2002 from <http://www.mental-health.org/Publications/allpubs/SMA-01-3613/sma-01-3613.pdf>. Two large studies have been performed looking at the lifetime and recent (past 12 months) prevalence rates of mental illness in representative samples of American adults, including Latinos. In addition, several smaller studies have been performed, specifically examining mental illness prevalence rates in Latino communities. Each of these studies used variations of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI) to assess Latinos for a history of mental illness. The National Institute of Mental Health (NIHM) and World Health Organization (WHO) originally developed this diagnostic instrument for use as a standardized diagnostic tool in psychiatric epidemiology research. It has been validated as diagnostically accurate for many disorders in most American populations, and studies are currently underway to validate its accuracy in other cultural subgroups, including Latino subpopulations. Preliminary data assess the instrument's accuracy favorably.
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45. Several surveys have been performed in schools with large Latino populations assessing Latino youth for the presence of mental illness symptoms, but the findings must be read with some caution, as the studies did not use validated diagnostic instruments. Nonetheless, they consistently show that Latino youth experience high levels of mental illness symptoms and often